

A few verses in Zikorean Poetry Structure

Defining Ziket and Zinet

A Ziket has two poetic lines, the first line should contain 1 to 8 syllables and the second line should be of 1 to 5 syllables or vice versa. Ziket can be written in unrhymed or rhymed poetry.

A Zikelite consists of two or more than two Zikets.

A Zinet has one poetic line that has 1 to 5 syllables to deliver a theme.

A Zinlite consists of two or more than two Zinets.

A Zeelite consists of two or more than two Zikets followed by one or more than one Zinets, depending on the mood and revelation.

Source:: <https://allpoetry.com/topic/show/269075133-How-to-Write-Zikorean-Poetry>

Effort made to define the meaning of a few words from non-English vocabularies in the Zikorean Poetry Structure.

Hope you will enjoy reading



Dense

**Originally denoting
a substance**

**whose particles thickly crowded
together**

**the word 'dense' came to be
applied to people,**

**specifically to those whose
intelligence**

**leaves something to be
desired**

**in the early nineteenth
century**

**OED means The Oxford English
Dictionary**

**The OED's earliest citation
is from**

**the essayist Charles Lamb in
1822.**

**Dense implies a thickheaded
imperviousness**

**to ideas or too dense to
take a hint.**

~X~

Wantwit

**The word comprised of
want and wit**

**from Old Norse vanta means
be lacking**

**From Old English wit means
mind**

**Earliest documented use
in 1449.**

**'wantwit' means a fool or stupid
person –**

**someone who 'wants' (or lacks)
wit.
~X~**

Desipient

**This word means 'foolish
or silly'**

**although its use is rather
rare.**

**It's found in one of the eighteenth-
century**

**dictionaries by Nathan
Bailey**

**that preceded Samuel
Johnson's**

**1755 famous
dictionary**

**From Latin desipiens
originated**

**It is present participle
of despere**

**'Desipere' means to be
foolish;**

**'Desipere' consists of 'de'- means
'about'**

**and 'sapere' means 'to be
wise.'**

~X~

Pessimum

**It means the least favorable
environmental**

**condition under which an
organism survives**

**This is, admittedly, mainly
found used**

**in scientific / technical
contexts**

**but that does not mean it can't have
usefulness**

**in everyday settings such as
the point at which**

**your job is almost
intolerable**

**but not quite bad enough
that you quit.**

~X~

Brannigan

**It's of Irish origin
means "little raven".**

**It's also spelled Branagan
or Brannigan,**

**It is an Irish name full of
energy and cheer**

**Originally it's a
slang word,**

**but it is now rarely
used.**

**It means "A drinking bout; a
spree or 'binge'"**

~X~

Disapprobation	
<p>Disapprobation refers to the act or state of disapproving or of being disapproved of.</p> <p>Disapprobation isn't only a synonym of disapproval but a relative as well.</p> <p>Both words were coined in the 17th century</p> <p>by adding the prefix 'dis', meaning 'the opposite or absence of', to existing "approving" words: synonyms</p>	<p>approbation and approval.</p> <p>The ultimate source of the foursome is Latin verb 'approbare', means "to approve."</p> <p>Another descendant of 'approbare' is 'approbate', which means "to express approval formally or legally."</p> <p>'approbare' has proven itself useful.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~X~</p>

Hoddypeak

**The word comes from hoddydoddy,
dialectal peak**

**hoddydoddy means a short and
stout person**

**dialectal peak means
head**

**Defined by the OED as 'A fool,
simpleton, blockhead'**

**this wonderful word has been in
use since 1500.**

**OED means Oxford English
Dictionary**

~X~

Quagswagging

**From Late 16th century "quag" -
shake, quiver**

**probably symbolic, the qu-
suggesting**

**movement (as in quake and
quick).**

**AND Middle English "swag" (in the
sense 'bulging bag')**

**Scandinavian origin
probably**

**akin to Norwegian svagga
to sway, rock**

**akin to Middle Low German
swacken to rock**

**The original sense of the
verb**

**(early 16th century was 'cause
to sway or sag'.**

**This can also be used in verb
form to quagswag,**

**An awkward or clumsy
movement.**

**It could definitely work as
the name**

**for a new type of dance, or
possibly serve as**

**an alternate way to describe
a seizure**

~X~

Egregious

**It is a mid 16th century
Latin word**

**originated from ex- means
'out' and greg-means 'flock'.**

**combined to form egregius
means 'illustrious',**

**from egregius comes
egregious**

**means 'standing out from
the flock',**

**it's to describe something that's
extraordinary**

**but negative at the same
time.**

**It comes in handy for writing
/ talking about**

**people breaking important
laws or rules.**

~X~

Anachronistic	
<p>Anachronistic is an adjective</p> <p>Anachronistic comes from Greek</p> <p>From the Greek words 'ana', or "against"</p> <p>and khronos, or "time."</p> <p>It usually refers to something antique</p> <p>Something that's old-fashioned and maybe</p> <p>a little out of place is anachronistic,</p>	<p>When something doesn't fit with its historical context, it's said as anachronistic.</p> <p>This is a great word to use when writing history papers or talking about your favorite historical dramas.</p> <p>Pull it out when you point out the soda can in the background of a period movie.</p> <p>~X~</p>

Pareidolia	
<p>The meaning of it is the tendency</p> <p>to perceive specific, often meaningful image</p> <p>in a random /ambiguous visual pattern.</p> <p>It is a psychological phenomenon</p> <p>in which the mind perceives a specific image</p> <p>or pattern where it does not actually exist</p> <p>such as seeing a face in the clouds.</p> <p>Pareidolia can be used to explain</p>	<p>host of otherwise unexplained sightings.</p> <p>Pareidolia is an illusion</p> <p>it is caused by ambiguous stimuli and</p> <p>the ambiguous forms are perceived</p> <p>as visual objects with meaning</p> <p>Pareidolia is very common</p> <p>and phenomenological too</p> <p>~X~</p>

Sanctimony

**it comes from Latin word
sāctimōnia**

**That means "sanctity, sacredness
chastity"**

**From sanctus means "holy"
AND -monia means**

**"action or result of an
action".**

**It is the action or practice
of acting**

**as if one was morally
superior**

**Just pretend/ hypocritical
religious**

**devotion or
righteousness**

**Someone sanctimonious will
preach**

**about the evils of drug
use**

**whilst drinking a beer, for
example.**

**Related with attitude of
holier-than-thou
~X~**

Verisimilitude

**It's an early 17th century
Latin word**

**It is from the Latin
word**

**from verisimilis means
'probable',**

**from veri (genitive of
verus 'true') +**

**similis means
'like'.**

**Something that merely seems to be
true or real.**

**Many writers or filmmakers
try for some kind of**

**Verisimilitude in
their stories,**

**to make them
believable.**

**Including a great many
details in novel**

~X~

Twitter-Light

**"Twitter-light" sounds like a
romantic way**

**to refer to the hours as the
sun goes down.**

**'Twitter-light' is a rare term
for 'twilight'"**

**"Twilight" – Used in the early
17th century**

**It's the diffused light from the sky
during**

**early evening / early morning
when the sun is**

**below the horizon and its
light is refracted**

**by the earth's atmosphere
and its dust.**

~X~

Conundrum

It's a late 16th century word

The origin is unknown, but first recorded

in a work by Thomas Nashe as a term of abuse

for a crank/ pedant later coming to denote

a whim or fancy, also a pun

It's seen as origin of the word seems to be at

at Oxford University in the 1590s,

as a coined nonsense word.

Among the learned at this time, conundrum

was a pseudo-Latin word

that was used to mean a silly, fussy person

If you run into a problem that doesn't have

a clear solution or a correct answer,

you can call it a conundrum.

Like, "The challenge of how to teach children

with different learning styles presents

a conundrum for educators."

~X~

Bastion

**It is a mid 16th century
Word**

**From Italian 'bastione',
'bastire' means 'build'.**

**Although claims have been made for
Turkish precedence,**

**It's conceded the word is an
Italian word**

**A bastion is a part of the
wall of a castle**

**that sticks out from it in order
to protect it**

**but it can also be used for
something**

**that keeps/ defends a belief
or a way of life**

**that is disappearing or
threatened**

**or describe an institution
or person**

**who holds firm to
principles.**

**Like, "The City library
was a bastion**

**to the importance of
books."**

~X~

Credulity

The 'cred' in credulous is from Latin 'credere'

meaning "to believe" or "to trust."

Meaning "a weak or ignorant disregard

of the importance of evidence,

a disposition too ready to believe,"

like, absurd or impossible things, is from 1540s.

Do you know someone who is willing to believe

things without any proof?

It's a tendency to believe in things

too easily and without evidence.

like, someone had a tendency to believe

everything whatever he read online

and this credulity got him into trouble

when he tried to discuss issues with a wise man"

~X~

Fatuous

**Most likely originated
from Latin fatuus**

**It was used in
1530s**

**It means "foolish, insipid,
insane, silly;**

**especially in unconscious,
complacent manner;**

**Sometimes you need to describe
someone or something**

**that is foolish or
silly.**

**That's a great time to use the
word fatuous.**

**Like, "The clown wore large shoes
and a red nose**

**and it was generally
fatuous."**

~X~

Fractious

**It's a late 17th century
English word**

**The word originated from
fraction,**

**Maybe on pattern of the pair
faction, factious .**

**If something is difficult to
control and**

**mostly bad-tempered, one can
describe it fractious.**

**This is useful when talking
about cranky kids**

**Like, "On the day of the car trip
the children**

**became fractious, bickering
over who had more**

space in the back seat."

~X~

Insouciant

The French word comes from a combination

**of the negative prefix
in- and soucier,**

**meaning "to trouble or
disturb."**

**from in- "not" + souciant
"caring,"**

**present participle of
soucier "to care,"**

**from Latin sollicitare
"to agitate"**

**1828, from French
insouciant**

**"careless, thoughtless,
heedless,"**

**From French Insouciant entered
English**

**in the first half of the
19th century.**

**Someone who is very calm and
doesn't seem bothered**

**by the concerns of daily life
can be**

**described as insouciant. It's
great positive word**

**to use in a variety
of situations.**

~X~

Whippersnapper

**It seems to have come from
an earlier word,**

**snippersnapper, which was first used,
with the same meaning**

**It's a seventeenth-century
term for a young man**

**lazily wasting time nothing
better to do than**

**to hang around just
casually**

**used by an older
person**

**who's talking about a young
person**

**who behaves boldly though he is
inexperienced.**

~X~

Galvanize

**The word originated from
French galvanisme**

**or maybe from Italian
galvanismo**

**It was coined to honor the
18th-century**

**Italian scientist
Luigi Galvani**

**found that while running currents
through legs of dead frogs**

**a spark could make a
frog's legs move**

**Word galvanize initially
meant "to stimulate**

**muscles by administering
electric shocks.".**

**galvanize means to stimulate
someone to act.**

**Some life events/situations
can inspire some acts**

**and events, and they're perfect
for this word.**

~X~

Lionize

<p>Lionize means "to treat (someone as celebrity,"</p> <p>1809 (Scott), a hybrid from lion + -ize.</p> <p>It preserves lion in the sense of "person of note</p> <p>who is much sought-after"</p> <p>The lion is the king of beasts.</p> <p>To lionize someone is to see them as important as a lion.</p> <p>The lion a symbol of pride, strength, courage,</p> <p>when you lionize someone, you attribute to them all those marvelous traits.</p>	<p>Many are uncomfortable being lionized,</p> <p>since being made to seem important</p> <p>comes with responsibilities sometimes that's burden.</p> <p>This awesome positive word is a verb</p> <p>you can use to talk about celebrities</p> <p>and important historical figures</p> <p>and the way people view them.</p> <p>Lionize means to treat someone as a hero.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~X~</p>
---	--

Jargogle

**It's an obsolete
word**

**The origin of jargogle
is lost in time**

**some suggest a connection
to the word jargon.**

**Jargon itself comes to English
from Old French**

**and relates to chattering,
idle talk**

**It means to confuse things or
mix things up.**

**John Locke used the
word**

**in a 1692
publication**
~X~

Delicate

**Meaning "so tender as to be
easily broken"**

**It's recorded from
1560s.**

**To take one's pleasure, enjoy
oneself, revel**

**Often felt the word "enjoy" just
isn't enough**

**to describe an experience,
and "revel"**

**tends to conjure up images
of people**

**dancing and spinning around
in circles**

**"Delicate" is a welcome
addition**

**to the modern English
vocabulary**

**like "After dinner, we
deliciated**

**in chocolate cream
pie."**
~X~

Freck

**Middle English frek, from Old
English frec**

**This means greedy, eager, bold
dangerous**

**Reference from the
1913**

**edition of Webster's
Dictionary**

**Means eager, and ready as per
dictionary**

~X~

Melange

**Originated from French
‘mélange’**

**from ‘mêler’ 'to mix',"mingle"
in 1650s,**

**from Old French ‘mesler’ "to mix,
meddle, mingle"**

**Anything that is a mixture
of seemingly**

**unrelated things is a
melange.**

**One can use this in the
abstract**

**to talk about apparently
unrelated**

**qualities, thoughts or
ideas.**

**Like, "His room was a melange of
toy cars, books**

**tennis shoes, and collected
rocks."**

~X~

Noisome

**Originated from noise word
mid 13th century**

**It's a sound of any kind from
any source**

**word-forming element used in
making**

**adjectives from nouns /adjectives
(and sometimes verbs)**

**and meaning "tending to;
causing;**

**to a considerable
degree,"**

**from Old English -sum, same like
with some,**

**If one needs to describe something
that is harmful**

**or really annoying to
the point of near harm,**

**One can use the word
noisome**

**It's ideal for describing
something that smells bad.**

**Like, "cooler of fish, forgotten
in the trunk of car**

**emits a noisome odor
after a few days."**

~X~

Perspicacious

**The word first attested in late
1548,**

**It's from Latin 'perspicātās'
means "discernment"**

**from Latin perspicax
("sharp-sighted")**

**from perspiciō means
("look through"),**

**from per- ("through") + speciō
("look at").**

**Perspicacious is a formal
word**

**that means "possessing acute
mental vision"**

**Someone who is perspicacious
has ability**

**to notice and understand things
that aren't obvious**

**If one needs to pay someone a
compliment**

**for their good judgement and clear
thinking,**

**S/he can describe that person
as perspicacious.**

**It's a great word that is as rare
as it's positive.**

~X~

Corrade

**First known use of corrade was in
1646**

**In Latin rodere means
"to gnaw"**

**and radere means
"to scrape."**

**The radere word is at the base
of "corrade."**

**"Corrade," which carved its niche in
the English language**

**Adopted during the mid-
17th century,**

**is used when something, such
as moving water,**

**"rubs" or "scrapes" something
else away.**

**The word means "To scrape
together;**

**to gather together from
various sources"**

**Something like copy-
pasting**
~X~

Growlery

**The word "growlery" was
created**

**by Charles Dickens
in 1853**

**It means "a place where you can
retreat**

**from the world when you're in
a bad mood."**

**Frederick Douglass liked
the word**

**so much that he built a
"growlery"**

**of his own in his Cedar Hill
home**

**According to the National
Park Service**

**it was "a tiny stone cabin"
that "contained**

**a single room with a
fireplace.**

**Douglass kept it furnished with a
desk, stool, and couch**

**He retreated here to do some
of his**

**deep thinking, writing, and reading
in seclusion."**

~X~

Hornswoggle

**Means get the better of (someone)
by deception.**

**Hornswoggle is a slang
word**

**The word appears to have
originated**

**in the southern United States
in 19th century.**

**The earliest known written
record comes**

**from an 1829
issue of**

**The Virginia Literary
Magazine**

**in its glossary of
Americanisms.**

**Like "I thought the gentleman
offering to**

**carry my bags at the station
was helpful, but**

**it turns out he was just trying
to hornswoggle me."**

~X~

Hideosity

**It's c. 1300
origin,**

**Means "terrifying, horrible,
dreadful,"**

**from Anglo-French hidous,
Old French hideus,**

**earlier hisdos "hideous
horrible,**

**awful, frightening" (11c.;
Modern French hideux),**

**from hisda "horror" perhaps of
German origin.**

**"a very ugly thing,"
1807,**

**According to Wordnik, it's
"the state /condition**

**of being hideous; extreme
ugliness**

**It could also refer to an
ugly object.**

**Like, the hideosity of
that outfit**

**cannot be denied. That outfit
is not just a**

**fashion faux pas, it's a
hideosity!**

~X~

Hemidemisemiquaver

**First known use of the word in
1853**

**It's the fastest musical
notes**

**that are commonly
played,**

**performing them well
stretches**

**human technique to its
limit**

**The term is mainly used in
Britain**

**where eighth notes are called
"quavers,"**

**sixteenth notes are called
"semiquavers,"**

**"demisemiquavers." are
thirty-second notes**

**Hemidemisemiquaver
are sixty-fourth notes**

~X~

Zucchetto

**It's Roman Catholic cleric's
skullcap**

**A small round cap
worn**

**colors vary according to
rank of the wearer**

**black for a priest, purple for a
bishop,**

**red for a cardinal, and white
for the Pope.**

**It's a mid 19th century
word**

**from Italian 'zucchetta',
diminutive of**

**'zucca' means 'gourd, head' used in
1853
~X~**

Hypervitaminosis

**It is an abnormal state
resulting**

**from excessive intake of one
or more vitamins**

**The word vitamin (from Latin
vita, meaning "life")**

**It dates back only to.
1912**

**Study of vitamins was still
in its infancy**

**when this word emerged in
1928**

**(Hyper means
"excessive.").**

**Two vitamins commonly
implicated in**

**hypervitaminosis
is A and D,**

**both are stored in body rather
than excreted.**

~X~

Gedankenexperiment

**It's an experiment carried
out in thought only**

**Gedanken means "thoughts" in
German.**

**The term was popularized by
Einstein, who applied**

**gedankenexperiment
to his work**

**conceptualizing the
theory of**

relativity.

~X~

Machiavellianism

**The view that politics is
amoral,**

**that by any means, however
unscrupulous**

**used to achieve political
power**

**In 1513, Niccolò
Machiavelli**

**wrote Il Principe ("The Prince")
to advise**

**and impress the new Florentine
ruler,**

**Prince Lorenzo de'
Medici**

**Book's instructions on obtaining
and wielding power**

**Like, "It is better to be feared
than loved"**

**- suggest the cynicism that gave
its author a place**

in the language.

~X~

Prestidigitation

**Prestidigitation means
sleight of hand**

**This word conjures something grand from
a simple phrase**

**Prestidigitation comes from
the Italian word**

**presto meaning "quick" or
"quickly,"**

**and digitus, the Latin word
for finger.**

**Prestidigitation means
"quick fingers."**

~X~

Buckminsterfullerene

**It's an extremely stable form
of pure carbon**

**whose structure consists of
interconnected**

**pentagons and hexagons
suggestive of**

**the geometry of a
geodesic dome**

**Buckminsterfullerene,
discovered**

**in 1985, it was
named**

**in honor of engineer R.
Buckminster Fuller.**

**He developed geodesic
dome which,**

**like a molecule
of**

**buckminsterfullerene,
resembles**

**a soccer
ball.**

**A molecule of it's also
called a buckyballs.**

~X~

Plenipotentiary

**(In Latin, plenus means
full;**

**potent means
powerful)**

**A plenipotentiary
since the mid-17th**

**century has been "a person
and especially**

**a diplomatic agent
invested with**

**full power to transact
business".**

**The term is rarely used these
days in regular**

**communication, but it
endures**

**in the diplomatic corps, where
the minister**

**plenipotentiary ranks
below**

ambassador.

~X~

Quattuordecillion

**It's a number equal to 1
followed**

**by 45 zeros (or 10
to the 45th power)**

**The -illion part is modeled
on million;**

**The quattuordec comes from Latin
word for fourteen.**

**But Why
14?**

**Because there are 14 groups of
three zeros after**

**the number 1,000
in**

**quattuordecillion. (British
number system**

**a quattuordecillion
is somewhat bigger:**

**it's a 1 followed by
84 zeroes.)**

**Denominations above one
million have names**

**that indicate the number of
groups of**

**three zeros after the number
1,000**

**Centillion for instance,
represents**

**100 groups of three zeros
after 1,000**

**(303 zeros).
~X~**

Tintinnabulation

**This word originated from
Latin**

**Latin word tintinnabulum,
means "bell"**

**and evokes the sound of
one.**

**The word was popularized in
mid 1800s**

**by Edgar Allan Poe's poem
"The Bells"**

**It means the ringing or sounding
of bells.**

~X~

Obfuscate

**Obfuscate comes from
the Latin**

**1530s, from Latin
obfuscatus,**

**past participle of
obfuscate**

**"to darken" (usually in
figurative sense)**

**from ob "in front of,
before"**

**And fuscare "to make dark,"
from fuscus "dark"**

**Means "to darken, obscure,
confuse, bewilder,"**

**Have you ever seen someone make
something**

**more confusing than it needs to
be?**

**That person is obfuscating
a concept.**

**Example: "While making bread is
really**

**a very simple process, his
explanation of**

**the different types of
yeast and flour**

**served to obfuscate the
concept**

~X~

Ultracrepidarian

**William Hazlitt, the well-known
essayist, coined**

**the word 'ultracrepidarin'
in 1819**

**Ultracrepidarian is
derived**

**from the Latin phrase
ultrācrepidam**

**meaning "beyond the sole
of a shoe."**

**The phrase is a reference to
a Greek myth.**

**The story goes that Apelles,
successful painter,**

**overheard a shoemaker
criticizing**

**the way Apelles had
rendered**

**a sandal in one of his
paintings.**

**If a person offers views /
opinions**

**that extend beyond his or her
knowledge**

**that person is an
ultracrepidarian.**

**This is a useful word for
narratives**

**and character
descriptions.**

~X~

Gobemouche

**Originated from French
gobemouche.**

**gober (means "to swallow whole")
and mouche (means "fly").**

**Used in early 19th
century.**

**it's a word denoting a
gullible person**

**who believes everything and is,
rather pleasingly**

**from the French for
'fly-swallower' –**

**the idea being a slow-
witted person**

**always has their mouth
open
~X~**

Flimflam

**The word is first recorded in
1530–40;**

**Means a sense of "deception"
or "fraud"**

**Its use didn't show up until
the next century.**

**In addition to general
deceiving**

**or tricking, the verb "flimflam" is
often used**

**to refer to swindling someone
out of money.**

**The origin of "flimflam" is
uncertain,**

**maybe of Scandinavian
origin**

**maybe related to the Old
Norse 'film'**

**meaning "mockery
~X~**

Floccinaucinihilipilification

**OED defines it as "the action
or habit**

**of estimating something
as worthless"**

**OED means The Oxford
Dictionary**

**Maybe is the longest
insulting**

**word consisting of 29
alphabets**

**used in 1735
-45;**

**word is a Latin origin
meaning**

**"of little or no value,
trifling"**

~X~

Stane

**Originated from Old
English stān ("stone").**

**Stane is a Scot word for
stone**

**It's a dialectal or
obsolete**

form of stone.

~X~

Showy ~ pretentious ~ Ostentatious	
<p>Showy, pretentious, and ostentatious</p> <p>all mean given to outward display,"</p> <p>No just wait, these are not same</p> <p>in their meanings there are subtle differences</p> <p>Showy implies an imposing or striking appearance, but usually implies cheapness.</p> <p>Pretentious suggests an appearance of importance not justified by a person's standing or a thing's value</p>	<p>Ostentatious is the biggest show-off stressing the vanity of the display.</p> <p>English speakers derived ostentatious from the noun ostentation, which can be traced back, via Middle French to the Latin verb ostentare (meaning "to display"), a frequentative form of the verb ostendere, meaning "to show."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~X~</p>
